

TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE JOSEPH
RATTIGAN

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2007

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, I rise with sadness today to honor my good friend and respected mentor, Justice Joseph Rattigan, who passed away after a long illness on May 12, 2007, in Santa Rosa, California. He was 87 years old.

Joe Rattigan is a legend in Sonoma County and in California. During a long career as an activist, a civic leader, a State legislator, and a jurist, he earned respect from all whose lives he touched, whether political ally or rival. Known for his eloquence, wit, intelligence, and passion, this remarkable man always had time for people and their concerns. He mentored other lawyers and judges as well as generations of Democratic politicians. In fact, his counsel meant a great deal to me when he unexpectedly volunteered his support in my first congressional primary with a field of nine candidates. His endorsement—unsolicited, unequivocal and from the man widely respected as the dean of Sonoma County politics—instilled in me the confidence I needed to succeed.

Born in 1920, Joe grew up in politics in Washington, DC, where his father was a law partner with Senator O'Mahoney from Wyoming. He attended Catholic University and, after graduating in 1940, worked briefly for the Department of Agriculture before joining the Navy to fight in World War II. He served as an intelligence officer and then commanded a PT boat in the Pacific, earning a decoration for heroism in combat.

After the war, Joe enrolled in Stanford Law School, graduating in 1948. He was part of a post-war generation of young lawyers who settled in California at that time and made their mark on a booming State. He soon joined a Santa Rosa law firm and plunged into local affairs and Democratic politics. He served as president of the Sonoma County Bar Association, county chairman for Adlai Stevenson's 1956 Presidential bid, and a member of the Santa Rosa Board of Public Utilities.

Joe jumped into electoral politics on his own behalf in 1958. He became the youngest State senator in the county's history at age 38, as the Democrats took back the legislature and Edmund G. "Pat" Brown became governor, ushering in a new golden era for the California. He served two terms, authoring or co-authoring several key bills, including measures establishing medical care services for the elderly, a model for the Federal Medicare program, the Department of Rehabilitation, and the State university system. In 1960, his last minute maneuvering created Sonoma State College, later University, which is now an integral part of the county as well as of the State's education system.

During his time in the legislature and his subsequent 18 years as a justice on the Court of Appeal for Northern California, Joe fought for the oppressed. Having grown up in a segregated city, he was fiercely opposed to discrimination. He supported the controversial Rumsford Fair Housing Act which ended the

use of restrictive covenants in housing. He also carried the one-man, one-vote reapportionment measure that altered the way state senators were elected even at a personal cost. This measure split Sonoma County into two districts, causing Joe to lose his seat.

Principle always came before politics with Joe Rattigan. He fought against the death penalty, attempting to save convicted felon Caryl Chessman when he was a freshman senator. It is widely believed that his principled opposition cost him a seat on the State Supreme Court. During his time as an appellate justice, however, he continued to make a mark on California; for example, he supported separation of church and state (despite his Catholic upbringing), championed a first in the Nation requirement for cities and counties to adopt general plans, and wrote a decision overturning Black Panther Party leader Huey Newton's murder conviction, which was later upheld.

Joe is survived by Elizabeth (Betty), his wife of 65 years, whom he met in the second grade, by his six children—daughters Catharine Kalin and Anne Paine and sons Michael, Thomas, Patrick, and Timothy Rattigan—as well as 12 grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, this week Sonoma County residents mourn the passing of Joseph Rattigan. Whether people agreed with him or not—and many in the far more conservative Sonoma County of the 50s and 60s did not—he was respected for his integrity, his political acumen, his sharp legal mind, and a heart as big as the Golden State. In 1997, the State building in downtown Santa Rosa was named the Joseph Rattigan State Building. I would hope that those who pass who pass through its doors into the bright sunlit foyer will stop for a moment and consider the greatest legacy of Joseph Rattigan: a life that demonstrated that good government isn't only desirable, it is possible.

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN
PIRACY RESOLUTION

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2007

Mr. GOODLATTE. Madam Chairman, as co-chairman of the Congressional International Anti-Piracy Caucus, I rise today to introduce, along with my fellow co-chairman, Representative ADAM SCHIFF, this resolution calling on foreign governments to lead by example in the fight against copyright piracy.

Our Nation's Framers had the foresight to place language in our Constitution to protect creators' inventions and works. Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution lays the framework for all of our intellectual property laws. Because the United States has been the pioneer for intellectual property protections, it is no surprise that the copyright industries are so successful and are so crucial to our national economy. The U.S. copyright industries have created millions of high-skilled, high-paying U.S. jobs and have contributed billions to our economy.

However, widespread piracy is taking its toll on the copyright industries. Copyright piracy

results in billions of dollars in lost revenue for the U.S. copyright industries each year and even greater losses to the U.S. economy in terms of reduced job growth and exports. Much of the piracy these industries are facing is in foreign countries, and portions of this foreign piracy are attributable to unauthorized software use by government agencies, as well as the use of official government computers and networks to commit all types of copyright infringement.

While the United States is the world's leader in intellectual property protections, the problem does not stop at our borders. Piracy in today's economy is a global problem. We must encourage other countries to enact and enforce strong intellectual property laws in order to fully protect America's inventors and authors.

Foreign governments would do well to start by setting an example and denouncing piracy within their own agencies. One particularly disturbing trend is the growing willingness of many foreign governments to condone the use of, and even use, pirated materials. At its best, government sets the standards for the protection of rights. At its worst, government encourages and even participates in the breach of those rights.

Today, I am introducing this resolution to call on all foreign governments to publicly denounce pirated products. Specifically, this resolution calls on foreign governments to follow the example set by the United States to discourage software piracy by the government, and to prevent the use of government computers to facilitate other types of piracy. Specifically, our resolution calls on foreign governments (1) to stop using unauthorized software, (2) to enact usage policies for government computers and networks that will prevent all types of copyright piracy over their systems, and (3) to make these efforts to combat piracy in government public to their citizens.

It is my hope that this resolution will send a strong message to foreign governments to lead by example and set the standards regarding intellectual property protection for their countries.

I urge each of my colleagues to support this commonsense resolution.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2007

Mr. SHAYS. Madam Speaker, on May 16 and 17, 2007, I was participating in the World Economic Forum in Amman, Jordan and, therefore, missed 14 recorded votes.

I take my voting responsibility very seriously. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on recorded vote number 364; "no" on recorded vote 365; "no" on recorded vote 366; "yes" on recorded vote number 367; "no" on recorded vote 368; "yes" on recorded vote 369; "yes" on recorded vote number 370; "no" on recorded vote 371; "yes" on recorded vote 372; "yes" on recorded vote number 373; "no" on recorded vote 374; "no" on recorded vote 375; "no" on recorded vote number 376; and "no" on recorded vote 377.